

after the vessel inverter 22 is inserted into the device package 20. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the device package 20 is positioned below the medical device 12c such that the end flaps 112 extend beyond the medical device 12c in a direction away from the longitudinal side 34b of the blister tray 10. In this position, the foldable section 116 of the device package 20 is placed adjacent to the longitudinal side 34b of the blister tray 10. It should be noted that the recess 40b of the blister tray 10 has sufficient space to allow the device package 20 and the blister card 18 to be inserted therein.

[0041] After the device package 20 is inserted within the blister tray 10, the end flaps 112 are folded upward. The end flaps 112 allow the medical device 12c to function as an anchor so as to secure the device package 20 firmly in place within the blister tray 10 in instances when the blister tray 10 is accidentally tilted or inverted and when the holding tab 114 is pulled. The end flaps 112 of the device package 20 are sized and shaped to collapse if the device package 20 is pulled out of the blister tray 10 at a sufficient force.

[0042] It should be appreciated the above-mentioned steps do not have to occur in the order indicated. For instance, the step of folding the foldable section 116 about the fold lines 118a-b can occur after inserting the device package 20 within the blister tray 10 and after folding the ends flaps 112 of the device package 20 upward.

[0043] It should be appreciated that the device package 20 provides numerous advantages. For instance, the device package 20 can hold the vessel inverter 22 to be incorporated into the formed blister tray 10, can be easily assembled, and can be easily arranged within the formed blister tray 10. As is evident from the description above, the device package 20 can be inserted into the existing recess 40b in the blister tray 10 so as to allow an additional medical device (e.g., the vessel inverter 22) to be inserted into the blister tray 10. The vessel inverter 22 can be removed from the device package 20 regardless of whether the device package 20 is anchored in the blister tray 10 and before the medical devices 12a-c are deployed. The device package 20 is configured such that when it is folded about the fold line 88a, the vessel inverter 22 can be quickly inserted into the openings 96, 102, 108 and such that when the device package 20 is straighten, it locks the vessel inverter 22 in place. The folds and the curve of the device package 20 act as a spring to anchor and hold the vessel inverter 22 in place. The device package 20 is typically made from paper that has sufficient stiffness to hold the vessel inverter 22 in place therein. Alternatively, the device package 20 can be constructed of any relatively stiff material, including paperboard, etc. Adhesives or other locking means are not required to anchor the device package 20 within the blister tray 10. Cut-out areas, which require paper removal and which have correspondingly high manufacturing costs, are not required in the device package 20. Also, the device package 20 does not have to be attached to the blister tray 10.

[0044] Another exemplary embodiment of the blister tray 10 (see FIG. 2) is illustrated in FIGS. 9-11. Elements illustrated in FIGS. 9-11 which correspond to the elements described above with reference to FIGS. 14 have been designated by corresponding reference numerals increased by two hundred. In addition, elements illustrated in FIGS. 9-11 which do not correspond to the elements described above with reference to FIGS. 1-4 have been designated by

odd numbered reference numerals starting with reference number 211. The embodiment of FIGS. 9-11 operates in the same manner and provides the same advantages as the embodiment of FIGS. 14, unless it is otherwise stated.

[0045] FIG. 9 shows a blister card 218 prior to being inserted within a blister tray 210 (see FIG. 10). It will be understood that the blister tray 210 is identical to the blister tray 10 illustrated in FIG. 1. The blister card 218 includes a main panel 246 and a retaining panel 248 connected thereto. The main panel 246 is subdivided into a front panel 250 and a back panel 252. More particularly, the front panel 250 is connected to the back panel 252 at a first fold line 254 along one edge 255 of the front panel 250, and to the retaining panel 248 at a second fold line 256 along an opposite edge 258 of the front panel 250. Although the front panel 250 and the back panel 252 are connected by the first fold line 254, the front panel 250 and the back panel 252 are not folded about the first fold line 254 when the blister card 218 is inserted within the blister tray 210 as explained in further detail hereinafter. As shown in FIG. 9, the front panel 250 may be selected to have an approximate length  $d_{101}$  measured between the opposing edges 255, 258 of the front panel 250.

[0046] Unlike the front panel 50 (see FIG. 2) described above, the front panel 250 includes a pair of tabs 211 positioned distal to the first fold line 254. The retaining panel 248 is positioned between the tabs 211 and is sized and shaped to pivot about the second fold line 256. When the retaining panel 248 pivots about the second fold line 256, an opening 213 is formed between the tabs 211 of the front panel 250. As described in further detail hereinafter, the tabs 211 of the front panel 250 are sized and shaped to bias the main panel 246 toward the blister tray 210 after the blister card 218 is inserted therewith.

[0047] As illustrated in FIG. 9, the back panel 252 has an edge 259 adjacent the first fold line 254 and an opposite edge 260 defined by a pair of tabs 261 positioned distal to the first fold line 254. The tabs 261 of the back panel 252 are separated by an opening 262. As described in further detail hereinafter, the tabs 261 of the back panel 252 are sized and shaped to bias the main panel 246 toward the blister tray 210 after the blister card 218 is inserted therewith. Still referring to FIG. 9, the back panel 252 may be selected to have an approximate length  $d_{102}$  measured between the edge 259 and the opening 262 of the back panel 252, while the back panel 252 may be selected to have an approximate length  $d_{103}$  measured between the opposing edges 259, 260 of the back panel 252. Each of the lengths  $d_{101}$ ,  $d_{102}$ ,  $d_{103}$  has a value, such that  $d_{101} > d_{103} > d_{102}$ .

[0048] Like the main panel 46 (see FIG. 2), the main panel 246 also includes graphics and/or indicia 266 printed thereon for aiding and serving as a quick reminder to medical personnel on how to perform one or more common tasks pertaining to medical devices 212a-c contained in the blister tray 210.

[0049] Still referring to FIG. 9, the retaining panel 248 is subdivided into a long panel 268 and a flap 270. More particularly, the long panel 268 is connected to the front panel 250 at the second fold line 256 along one edge 271 of the long panel 268, and to the flap 270 at a third fold line 272 along an opposite edge 273 of the long panel 268. The flap 270 has an edge 274 adjacent the third fold line 272 and an opposite edge 275 positioned distal to the third fold line 272.